[illegible] LEXINGTON,

[illegible]

The following are the rates of subscription to The Daily Progress:

Daily Paper,	[illegible]	Daily Paper, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The paper will be sent to any subscriber without the [illegible] at the end of the month, and all cases it will be stopped [illegible] paid for.

[illegible] CONTRACTORS.

Having access to Job Printing material, said to be equal to any in the City, orders for PRINTING are solicited. All work executed to us will be neatly and expeditiously executed, and at prices as low as possible in these times.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LARGE FLEET IN JAMES RIVER—ARRIVAL OF YANKEE PRISONERS—HALLECK AND McCLELLAN—CAUSE OF McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL—NECESSITY FOR ACTIVE OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA—THE HERALD AND THE RADICALS—THE BRITISH CABINET, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 15.

The enemy has a numerous fleet in lower James River in the neighborhood of Brandon Bar.

One hundred and twenty-six Abolitionists captured by eleven of our cavalry at Snicker's Gap were brought to this city last evening.

A letter written by Gen. Halleck to Secretary Stanton shows that Halleck on the 1st of October advised a forward movement by the army of the Potomac and actually ordered it and that neither of these movements being carried out it is inferred that this led to the removal of McClellan.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the removal of McClellan was the result of long and patient consultation on the part of the highest military authorities and that it must be regarded purely as a military question. The necessity for active operations in Virginia had became so imperative that, for reasons which appeared imperative the change was made.

The New York *Herald* says that McClellan has fallen a victim to the mechanism of the radical Abolition faction. His unpardonable crime has been his persistent refusal to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation.

The British Cabinet meeting was not held on account of the non arrival of Queen Victoria who was detained at Brussels by boisterous weather. The British Parliament which stood adjourned to the 25th of October was formally prorogued until the 18th of November.

MORE OF McCLELLAN'S REMOVAL—HE AND BURNSIDE WEEP—THE YANKEES IN A STEW—JOHN VAN BUREN SPEAKS HIS MIND, ETC.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.

The order removing McClellan is dated the 5th, and reads thus: "By the direction of the President of the United States it is ordered that Maj. General McClellan be relieved from command of the army of Potomac and that Major General Burnside take command of that army. By order of the Secretary of War," &c.

The New York *Herald's* Warrenton correspondent says: "The removal was entirely unexpected by every body here. Tears coursed down McClellan's classic features and Burnside with his stout heavy frame wept like a sorrowing child. There they sat and wept and Burnside was at first disposed to decline assuming the command. McClellan in his farewell address to the army says, in parting from you I cannot express the love and gratitude I bear to you. As an army you have grown up under my care and in you I have never found doubt or coldness. He says they are still united by an indissoluble tie and will ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of the country and nationality of the people."

At a New York democratic meeting John Van Buren said that McClellan was removed because he was a democrat and that Burnside is put as a mere intermediate between McClellan and some abolition General that is to be put at the head hereafter.

A dispatch from McClellan to Gen. Mergess on the 24th of October says that he foresaw no time when an army of over 100,000 men will not call for clothing and other articles.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY—ALL QUIET.

RICHMOND, Nov. 16.

Intelligence direct from the army to-day represents everything quiet. The reported fight at Harper's Ferry proves to be untrue.

FROM NASHVILLE AND LOUISVILLE—THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN—FRENCH EXPEDITION IN MEXICO—AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—NO RELIEF FOR EAST TENNESSEE, &C.

CHATANOOGA, Nov. 15.

A Nashville dispatch received here says that one hundred wagons arrived there on the 10th instant, and prospect of being well supplied. A large force was at work on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and perfect communication would soon be established between Louisville and Nashville.

Buell is to be tried by court martial for permitting invasion of Kentucky by Bragg. Thinks it singular on the other hand that Bragg is ordered to Richmond to answer for not whipping Buell. The court to try Buell is to be held at Cincinnatti.

Corwin, Minister to Mexico, is quite sick at Mexican capitol. Cannot survive.

Seventeen thousand French troops have arrived at Orizaba, and an expedition against the city of Mexico starts from that point in December.

Vegley occupied the late residence of Gen. Zollicoffer in Nashville.

The Nashville *Union* of a late date says the City Council had voted Andy Johnson $20,000 for his patriotic defence of Nashville.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 6th says that Cox's army have pushed up the Kanawha to Charleston and met no serious opposition. Milroy was to join him at Ganley on the 7th. Morgan was near Charleston, and Spears' brigade at Gallipolis. The *Journal* says the campaign in Western Virginia for the fall is about over, and that it is impossible to push men over the mountains into East Tennessee at this season. The *Journal* thinks East Tennessee will have to look elsewhere for relief.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 17, 1862. NO. 6.

[From our Evening Edition of Saturday.]

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE — NASHVILLE REINFORCED — ANDY JOHNSON MAKES A SPEECH, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 14.

Fresh reinforcements are reported at Nashville.

Andy Johnson made a speech on the 12th, in welcoming the first arrival of relief. He said the Western campaign was now all right, and the rebels were now driven close and closer on the confines of hell.

Our forces are arranging some very pretty traps, which will be heard from soon.

Major Strange, of Forrest's staff, was wounded on the 12th.

Important from Newbern.

We met with a very intelligent lady on yesterday evening, in the cars at the depot, who left Newbern on Friday last. She belonged in Caldwell county in this State, and has been absent at the North some years at school. She came home by way of Newbern at which place she remained three weeks. She says that troops arrived there every week during her stay, and her impression is that the force at present at Newbern cannot be less than 25,000 men, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. She says yankee officers with whom she conversed talk freely of an advance in this direction, and that a Colonel told her if she would wait a couple of weeks they would send her to Salisbury by flag of truce from Raleigh. She says that during her stay troops arrived there from Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. The yankee officers asked her if she knew anything of the finest residences in Raleigh, that they should bring their families to occupy them, &c. Gen. Foster and Gov. Stanly were both there, the latter our fair informant said looking very sanctimonious. She represents a number of gunboats in the river and the fortifications west of the town as very formidable.

Her statements were very frank and seemingly truthful and we are disposed to place considerable confidence in what she says.

Of course our military authorities will have something to say about the advance. We are glad to learn that Gen. Evans is in command at Kinston.

To the Members of the Legislature.

We shall have competent persons in each branch of the Assembly to report the proceedings, and the morning edition of the *Progress* will contain correct and faithful reports up to the adjournment on the previous evening. Besides the *Progress* will contain all the latest news from the army and elsewhere by telegraph and mail. The paper will be served to members at their lodgings, or placed on their desks at the Capitol, by leaving their names and subscription price at the office.

REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY ON THE BLACKWATER.

Reports were brought to the city last evening, of an advance of the enemy in force from Blackwater Ford, yesterday morning, and of the subsequent attack on our troops below Ivor. It is stated that the Yankees several thousand strong, advanced to Blackwater Ford on Thursday evening, driving back our pickets, and holding possession of the Ford until early yesterday morning, when their force was divided—a portion going in the direction of Franklin, and the balance moving towards Ivor station. Of the further movements of the first portion we are not advised, but of the latter, it is known that a fight occurred at or near Mrs. Boykin's place, about four miles beyond Ivor. We have not learned the result, as our informant left Ivor while the engagement was progressing within hearing, and almost within sight. The enemy attacked us with cavalry and artillery, and it is supposed their object was to cross the river, which was vigorously contested by our troops. We shall probably hear further particulars to-day.

Blackwater ford is about fourteen miles from Franklin, and eight from Ivor. As reinforcements were rapidly sent forward, it is reasonable to suppose that the Yankees made no headway.

Petersburg Express, Saturday.

Two Editions a Day.

We shall publish two editions of the *Progress* every day except Sundays. The morning edition will be served to city subscribers by the carriers and sent to mail subscribers North and East, while the evening edition will be sent to subscribers in the West and sold on the streets.

We are authorized and requested to announce D. A. WICKER, of this city, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper for the House of Commons.
Nov. 17—2t.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

3,000 BUSHELS Charcoal, at Iron and Brass Works, for which the highest cash price will be paid.
nov 15-4t SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE Undersigned has in press, and will shortly publish, a work entitled "SURGERY FOR CAMP, FIELD, AND HOSPITAL." Those disposed to become subscribers will please forward their names to the author, at Raleigh, N. C.
EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-dlm Surgeon General of N. C.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING SOME EXPERIENCE in Military affairs, notifies the pubic that, for their convenience, they have established themselves in Raleigh for the purpose of advising and aiding all persons who may desire information upon the following subjects relating to the army, to wit:
UPON CONSCRIPTION LAW, EXEMPTIONS, SUBSTITUTES, SOLDIERS' PAY, WIDOWS' CLAIMS, SOLDIERS' DISCHARGE,
And so far as possible the positions of different regiments and the accidents and deaths that may happen in the service.
The office is upon Wilmington Sreet, a few doors below Pullen's Hotel, and immediately opposite TOWN HALL, being the upper room of the Brick Store occupied by P. Ferrall. All communications will be punctually attended to. Address,
THOS. JONES & CO,
Nov 11 Box 258 Postoffice. -dlm

CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia.

Members of the Cabinet.

JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, Secretary of State.
C. G. MEMMINGER, of South-Carolina, Sec'y of the Treas.
G. W. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, Secretary of War.
S. R. MALLORY, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy.
JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, Post-Master General.
THOMAS H. WATTS, of Alabama, Attorney General.
ROBERT E. LEE, General-in-Chief.

First Permanent Congress.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.	MISSOURI.
Wm L Yancey,	John B Clark,
Clement C Clay.	M S Peyton.
ARKANSAS.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
Robert W Johnson,	George Davis,
Chas B Mitchell.	Wm T Dortch.
FLORIDA.	SOUTH-CAROLINA.
A E Maxwell,	Robt W Barnwell,
James M Baker.	James L Orr.
GEORGIA.	TENNESSEE.
Benj H Hill	Langdon C Haynes,
	Gustavus A Henry.
KENTUCKY.	TEXAS.
H C Burnett,	Louis T Wigfall,
Wm E Simms.	W S Oldham.
LOUISIANA.	VIRGINIA.
Edward Sparrow,	R M T Hunter,
T J Semmes.	Wm B Preston.
MISSISSIPPI.	Total number, 26.
Albert G Brown,	
James Phelan.	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	NORTH-CAROLINA.
1.	Thomas J Foster,	1.	W N H Smith,
2.	Wm R Smith,	2.	Robt R B Edgers,
3.	John P Ralls,	3.	Owen R Kenan,
4.	J L M Curry,	4.	T D McDowell,
5.	Francis S Lyon,	5.	Thos S Ashe,
6.	W P Chilton,	6.	Arch'd H Arrington,
7.	David Clopton,	7.	J R Mebane,
8.	James L Pugh,	8.	William Lander,
9.	E S Dargan.	9.	B S Gaither,
	ARKANSAS.	10.	A T Davidson.
1.	Felix I Batson,		SOUTH-CAROLINA.
2.	Grandison D Royster,	1.	John McQueen,
3.	Augustus H Garland,	2.	W Porcher Miles,
4.	Thos B Hanly.	3.	L M Ayer,
	FLORIDA.	4.	M L Bonham,
1.	R B Hilton,	5.	James Farrar,
2.	James B Dawkins.	6.	W W Boyce.
	GEORGIA.		TENNESSEE.
1.	Julian Hartridge,	1.	J T Heiskell,
2.	Chas J Munnerlyn,	2.	W G Swann,
3.	Hines Holt,	3.	W H Tebbs,
4.	Augustus H Kenan,	4.	E L Gardenshire,
5.	David W Lewis,	5.	H S Foote,
6.	Wm W Clark,	6.	M P Gentry,
7.	Robt P Trippe,	7.	G W Jones,
8.	Lucius J Gartrell,	8.	Thomas Menees,
9.	Hardy Strickland,	9.	J D C Atkins,
10.	Augustus R Wright,	10.	John V Wright,
	KENTUCKY.	11.	David M Currin.
1.	G W Ewing,		TEXAS.
2.	E M Bruce,	1.	John Wilcox,
3.	H W Bruce,	2.	Claiborne C Herbert,
4.	Robt J Breckinridge,	3.	Peter W Gray,
5.	John M Elliott,	4.	F B Sexton,
6.	—— Moore,	5.	Malcom D Graham,
7.	Henry E Reed,	6.	Wm B Wright.
8.	T L Burnett,		VIRGINIA.
9.	J S Chrisman,	1.	M R H Garnett,
10.	Geo B Hodge.	2.	John R Chambliss,
	LOUISIANA.	3.	James Lyons,
1.	Chas J Villere,	4.	Roger A Pryor,
2.	Chas M Conrad,	5.	Thos S Bocock,
3.	Duncan F Kenner,	6.	John Goode, Jr.
4.	Lucien J Dupre,	7.	James P Holcombe,
5.	John F Lewis,	8.	D C De Jarnette,
6.	John Perkins,	9.	William Smith,
	MISSISSIPPI.	10.	Alex R Boteler,
1.	J W Clapp	11.	John B Baldwin,
2.	Reuben Davis,	12.	W [illegible] Staples,
3.	Israel Welch,	13.	Walter Preston,
4.	H C Chambers,		[illegible] Jenkins,
5.	O R Singleton,		[illegible] Johnson,
6.	E Barksdale,		[illegible] W Russell,
7.	John J McRae.		ARKANSAS.
	MISSOURI.	1.	G A Garland,
1.	W W Cook,	2.	Jas M Patterson.
2.	Thomas A Harris,		Total number, 167.
3.	Casper W Bell,		
4.	A H Conrow,		
5.	Thos W Freeman,		
6.	Geo G Vest,		
7.	John Hyer.		

Legislature of North-Carolina.

We give below the list of Senators and Commoners elect to the next General Assembly as far as we have learned them. If any of our friends discover an error, they will oblige us by informing us.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans—W. H. Bagley.
Camden and Currituck—D. McD. Lindsay.
Gates and Chowan—Mills L. Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell—Charles McKlesse.
Northampton—Dr. W. S. Copeland.
Hertford—J. B. Slaughter.
Bertie—Capt. Thomas M. Garrett.
Martin and Washington—J. G. Carroway.
Halifax—Mason L. Wiggins.
Edgecombe and Wilson—Jesse H. Powell.
Pitt—Dr. E. J. Blount.
Beaufort—E. J. Warren.
Craven—Nathan Whitford.
Carteret and Jones—Dr. M. F. Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir—Edward Patrick.
New Hanover—Eli W. Hall.
Duplin—Dr. James G. Dickson.
Onslow—J. A. Murrill.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c.—Capt. J. W. Ellis.
Cumberland and Harnett—William B. Wright.
Sampson—Thomas I. Faison.
Wayne—Wm. K. Lane.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders.
Wake—J. P. H. Russ.
Nash—Capt. A. J. Taylor.
Franklin—Washington Harris.
Warren—Dr. T. J. Pitchford.
Granville—R. W. Lassiter.
Person—James Holeman.
Orange—Hon. William A. Graham.
Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane.
Chatham—William P. Taylor.
Moore and Montgomery—Calvin W. Wooley.
Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch.
Anson and Union—William C. Smith.
Guilford.—Peter Adams.
Caswell—Hon. Bedford Brown.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson.
Mecklenburg—John A. Young.
Cabarrus and Stanly—J. W. Smith.
Rowan and Davie—Dr. J. G. Ramsey.
Davidson—H. Adams.
Stokes and Forsythe—Col. James E. Matthews.
Ashe, Surry, &c—Isaac Jarratt.
Iredell, Wilkes, &c—L. Q. Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell, &c—S. J. Neal.
Lincoln, Gaston, &c—James H. White.
Rutherford, Polk, &c—M. O. Dickerson.
Buncombe, Henderson, &c—William M. Shipp.
Haywood, Macon, &c.—C. D. Smith.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—R Y McAden, Dr E F Watson.
Alexander—Dr J M Carson.
Anson—Purdie Richardson, R H Burns.
Ashe—J M Gentry.
Bladen—J W Russ.
Beaufort—Hon R S Donnell, Capt. W F Marsh.
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond.
Brunswick—Daniel L Russell.
Buncombe—John Burgin.
Burke—John Parks.
Cabarrus—W S Harris.
Caldwell—M N Barnhardt.
Camden—John Forbes.
Carteret—No election held, on account of the presence of the enemy.
Caswell—S S Harrison, William Long.
Catawba—Geo S Hooper.
Chatham—T B Harris, Lieut. W J Headen, M Q Waddell.
Cherokee—J H Bryson.
Chowan—Lemuel C Banbury.
Cleaveland—David Beam, J R Logan.
Columbus—W M Baldwin.
Craven—J B G Barrow, Richard Russell.
Cumberland and Harnett—Hon J G Shepherd, Dr Jno. McCormick, Neill McKay.
Currituck—B M Baxter.
Davidson—Dr R L Beall, Henry Walser.
Davie—Henry B Howard.
Duplin—J C Stanford, L W Hodges.
Edgecombe—David Cobb, Robert Bynum.
Forsyth—John P Nissen, Dr F Kerner.
Franklin—A W Pearce, jr.
Gaston—A W Davenport.
Granville—Hon R B Gilliam, Jas S Amis, Capt Eugene Grissom.
Greene—Capt H H Bat, [illegible]
Guilford—M S Sherwood, R W Gl[illegible], W R Smith.
Gates—W H Manning.
Halifax—Dr Henry Jo[illegible]er, A H Da[illegible]
Haywood—Dr S L [illegible].
Hertford—J. B. V[illegible]
Henderson—Alex L[illegible]y.
Hyde—E L Mann.
Iredell—T A Allison, John Young.
Jackson—J Keener.
Johnston—Seth Woodall, W H Ayera.
Jones—Anthony E Rhodes.
Lenoir—W W Dunn.
Lincoln—A Costner.
Macon—Dr J M Lyle.
Madison—Dr Wallen.
Martin—James Robinson.
McDowell—Lt. W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—John L Brown, E C Grier.
Montgomery—E G L Barringer.
Moore—Alexander Kelly.
Nash—Henry G Williams.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—W W Peebles, Capt H Stansill.
Onslow—J H Foy.
Orange—John Berry, W. N. Patterson.
Pasquotank—Gen W E Mann.
Perquimans—Dr Jos H Riddick.
Person—Lt M D C Bumpass.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Jonathan Worth, M S Robbins.
Richmond—Lt Sanders M Ingram.
Robeson—Murdock McRae, Neill McNeill.
Rockingham—W I Gilliam, James Reynolds.
Rowan—F E Shober, N N Flemming.
Rutherford—A R Bryan, J B Carpenter.
Sampson—William Kirby, Thos H Holmes.
Stanly—Lafayette Greene.
Stoke—William Pent.
Surry—Dr Joseph Hollingsworth.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—C Q Lemmonds.
Wake—William Laws, G H Alford, Daniel G Fowle.
Warren—Thomas I Judkins, Leonard Henderson.
Washington—(Same as in Carteret.)
Watauga—Wm. Horton.
Wayne—B B Rives, M K Crawford.
Wilkes—E M Wellborn, A H Hampton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancy—Lt. M D Young.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, of Buncombe, Governor.
RICHARD H. BATTLE, Jr., of Anson, Private Secretary.
RUFUS H. PAGE, of Wake, Secretary of State.
DANIEL W COURTS, of Rockingham, Public Treasurer.
WM. E. RICHARDSON, of Wake, Chief Clerk.
CYRUS H. BARDEN, of Wayne, Comptroller.
D. W. BAIN, of Wake, Clerk.
C. H. PERRY, Librarian.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

BARTHOLOMEW F. MOORE, of Wake, Chairman.
SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, of Orange
P. H. WINSTON, Jr., of Bertie.

SUPREME COURT.

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, of Yadkin, Chief Justice.
WM. H. BATTLE, of Orange, Associate Justice.
MATTHIAS E. MANLY, of Craven, Associate Justice.
WILLIAM A. JENKINS, of Warren, Attorney General.
HAMILTON C. JONES, of Rowan, Reporter.
EDMUND B. FREEMAN, of Wake, Clerk.
JAMES LUTCHFORD, of Wake, Marshall.

At present the sessions of the Supreme Court are held in the City of Raleigh once a year, commencing on the second Monday in June.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGES.—John L. Bailey, of Buncombe; Romulus M. Saunders, of Wake; Robert R. Heath, of Chowan; George Howard, jr., of Wilson; James W. Osborne, of Mecklenburg; Robert S. French of Robeson; and John Kerr, of Caswell.

SOLICITORS.—Jesse J. Yeates, of Hertford, of 1st Circuit; Wiley J. Houston, of Duplin 2d Circuit; Wm. A. Jenkins, of Warren, Attorney General, 3d Circuit; Thos. Settle, of Rockingham, 4th Circuit; Robert Strange, of New Hanover, 5th Circuit; W. C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, 6th Circuit; and Marcus Erwin, of Burke, 7th Circuit.

PAYMENT OF STATE BOUNTY DUE DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Executive Department, North-Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.
General Orders, No. 9.

THE FOLLOWING REGULATIONS ARE PUBlished for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified the 22d day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of the enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is the next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the production of the proper certificate under the seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proved by him as in others cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into or continued in service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.
Nov. 11, 1862. 1—3t.

WANTED.

AN Intelligent reliable Negro Man is wanted for the balance of the year, for whom good wages will be paid. Apply at
Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

HOUSE WANTED.

A Small Comfortable Dwelling, not too far from the capitol, is wanted for the balance of the present, and probably the whole of the next year. Any person having such a house to rent will please make it known at
Nov. 11. PROGRESS OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$ 75	Two weeks	$ 2 50
Two days	1 00	One month	3 00
Three days	1 37	Two months	5 00
Four days	1 75	Three months	12 00
Five days	2 00	Six months	20 00
One week	2 50	Twelve months	30 00

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Jas A Moore, Clerk Superior Court; W H Moore, Deputy.
J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.
R G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.
W H High, Sheriff; Geo W Norwood and R H Slater, Deputies.
Hilliard Hudson, Register.
F J Hutchins, Trustee.
—— Hunneycut, Crier of Court.
Richard C Badger, Attorney.
Fendal Bevers, L B Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON—Salary, $600.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L Royster.
Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P W Pescud, B H Battle.
Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.
City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.
Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.
First City Constable—J P [illegible].
Assistant Constable—N P [illegible].
Weigh Master—F K [illegible].
City Police—Wm [illegible]arker, E Johnson, H Berry, Wm Bevers.
District Constable——— Womble.
Sexton—Osborne Holt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 4.55, a. m.—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " 4.00, p. m., leaves 5.20, p. m.
The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 5.30, p. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 p. m.
No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

NORTHERN MAIL Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail Opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Fridays at 5, p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesday at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.
Office open for the delivery of mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m. during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 6 to 7, p. m.
The public are required to transact their business during office hours.
GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.
Nov. 11, 1862.

HOTELS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HILLSBORO' STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PROPERTY IN THE City of Raleigh, recently occupied by Major Phillips, and known as "Phillips' Hotel," I have opened it for the accommodation of the public under the name and style of EXCHANGE HOTEL.

The extensive improvement now going on, and which will be completed as soon as possible—the erection of new buildings and the thorough overhauling and renovating of old ones—will render the Exchange convenient and comfortable; and the proprietor is determined that its management and internal arrangements shall be such as to compare favorably with the first class hotels of the country.

The table will be abundantly supplied with the best the market and the country affords, and no efforts or expense will be spared to render the house in every respect a comfortable home to its guests.

The Exchange is located on Hillsboro' street, some two hundred yards west of the Capitol.

Thirty to forty large and commodious rooms will be ready for occupation by the assembling of the Legislature.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Give us a call and we will endeavor to treat you well.

Omnibuses will be in attendence at the cars to convey passengers to and from the Exchange.
W. H. CUNNIGGIM, Proprietor.
L. BRANSON, Superintendent.
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 11, 1862.

GRANGER HOUSE,
WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.
Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.
MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.
ATTENDED.
One of the best Barber Shops.
The public may expect
GOOD [illegible]E
Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found at a Second to NONE HOTEL!
P. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 Proprietor.

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper Hours,
GOING NORTH BREAKFAST 7.15.
DINNER SOUTH, "
GOING SOUTH SUPPER 6 "
MRS. BISWOLD HOTEL,
GOLDSBORO', N
Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH
Baggage [illegible] and from the Rail[illegible]free of charge.
Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that [illegible] be had.
An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.
A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.
Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars.
The Cars leave daily.
nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD & CO.

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL OF N. C.,
November 12, 1862.

THE following articles are required for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers:
SHOES, SOCKS, HATS, COATS, PANTS, DRAWERS, LEATHER, SHOE THREAD, SHOE MAKING LASTS, (from No. 6 to 12, inclusive,)
BUTTONS, COTTON CLOTH, FLANNEL, POTATOES, BRANDY,
BUTTER, EGGS, &C.
Proposals will be received at this office for a proper supply of them. Those able and willing to contribute them, will please address the undersigned.
EDWARD WARREN,
nov 13-1m Surgeon General of N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1862.

The scoundrels both and the fiendish devils dance around the seething, hissing mass in demoniacal fury. The Northern "heart is fired" and her great unwashed millions seem to be on the eve of a universal mob. These symptoms are not without encouragement to us, and we rejoice at their ravings. The *Tribune* and other leading organs of the radical abolitionists, approve and applaud the removal of McClellan, while the *Herald* and *World*, papers that blow for the new Democracy, denounce the Government for the act in unmeasured terms. John Van Buren, Prince John, as he used to be called, also denounces it and assures the gaping multitude that Old Abe has made the disgraced hero of the "on to Richmond" campaign next President of the "whole Union under an amended Constitution." This will be some comfort to McClellan in his retirement, and if the Yankees should elect him as Lincoln's successor it will indicate a returning sense of shame, for he is a much more decent man than the Rail Splitter. McClellan is at least a gentleman by education and association, but the same cannot be said of Lincoln. He is coarse, vulgar and immoral, and as much out of place in an Executive Chamber as a red-hot poker would be in a powder magazine.

All men at the North agree that they are abundantly able to "suppress the rebellion" and the quarrel is simply as to who shall have the honor of "restoring the Glorious Union." They differ in the manner in which it is to be done but slightly—that however makes no kind of difference to us. The radicals want to restore the Union by freeing the negro, while "our friends," the democrats, want to restore the Union and leave the status of slavery undisturbed. The golden friendship of the northern democracy however, is intended to deceive us, and we warn our people against it. The offer of protection to property, and especially slave property, is intended as a bait to induce us to return to the old government and consent again to be governed by them. They really have no hope of subjugating us and never had, but as the purse serve is all powerful with them they think to operate upon us by an appeal to our cupidity. Much as we approve slavery, and much as we desire to see it protected and perpetuated in these Southern States, we would rather that the last one should be swept from the face of the earth, than that the seceded States should renew their allegiance to the United government of Lincoln and Seward under any circumstances. Lincoln declares that slavery should not stand in the way of the restoration of the Union, of course intending to use all and every means for our subjugation; and we should determine that slave property nor any other kind of property should stand in the way of our independence.

While they quarrel and are trying to cut each other's throats, let us increase our means of resistance, and place our reliance in our own strength and not upon the divisions for our final deliverance. The Republicans and Democrats in New York may quarrel, but Buncombe will push forward with the army, and we conquer that we conquer a peace; otherwise the war will continue, and no one can tell where or what the end will be.

Speculation and Extortion.

Ordinarily we believe it best that the legislative department of government should not interfere with the general course of business, and that evils in commercial transactions should be left to cure themselves before an enlightened public opinion; but in these times of extortion, speculation and robbery, an ordinary principle, applicable to ordinary times, will not do. Not only is the life-blood of the Confederacy at stake, but the lives of our people—our wives and children, and the wives and children of the heroic men that are fighting our battles are at stake, and unless the Legislature which is to meet here today, takes some immediate step to suppress the general swindling that is going on in articles of subsistence, some of our people must die by starvation before another crop is gathered.

Extortion and speculation must be suppressed by some power or we are not only a ruined, but a starved and subjugated people. Facts are facts and there can be no good reason for withholding them in this case, at least. We have not only to fight the Vandal invader, but we must fight the worse than Vandal foes among us. The Southern man who withholds meat, bread, clothing, shoes, or salt at this time is worse than Lincoln or any of his minions, for they are open enemies, while these cowards, while professing to be friends [illegible] us to subsistence. The Legislature must [illegible] some steps to suppress speculation and extortion [illegible] will be open rebellion in North Carolina in less than six months.

A Response to our Appeal.

Our appeal in Saturday's issue in behalf of the sick and wounded, passing through us by this city, has met with a prompt response from the Surgeon General of this State. While the position that Dr. Warren holds [illegible] duty to look after North Carolina Troops, he declares that *all* suffering soldiers should be taken care of, while encamped in or passing through North Carolina. To all who know Dr. Warren, an assurance that he will do his whole duty would be superfluous;

OFFICE OF SURGEON GENERAL,
RALEIGH, Nov. 15th, 1862.

EDITOR PROGRESS—SIR:—Hereafter an agent, with hands and blisters shall be at the depot, for the purpose of assisting the "sick and wounded" from one train to another. Our maimed and afflicted Soldiers shall be taken care of, at least within the limits of North Carolina.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

The Surgeon General having promptly assumed the responsibility of caring for all the sick and wounded, we hope that the Quarter Master's Department will see to it that the remains of soldiers are [illegible] and that all proper dispatch is given to their transportation. The Quarter Master's duties we know are very laborious, and generally very promptly performed, but if the force is not sufficient to do all the work it [illegible] be increased.

QUITE ILL.—Hon. J. R. McLean is said to be seriously ill.

From Northern Virginia.

The *Dispatch* of Saturday says:

There was [illegible] caused by the report that a body of [illegible] numbering [illegible] infantry, were at Dumfries [illegible] town. The citizens [illegible] commenced preparations to leave, and many of them did evacuate the place; but on Monday morning the report was ascertained to be without foundation, and everything quieted down.

The enemy made a dash into Martinsburg on Saturday evening last, and captured one Confederate soldier. On Sunday they made an advance in considerable force on Gen. A. P. Hill's division from the direction of Charlestown, shelling the woods on each side as they advanced; but their fire was not responded to by our troops. They did not approach nearer than five miles of our forces.

On Saturday last eleven members of Wise's cavalry, of Loudoun county, captured one hundred and thirty stragglers of the enemy's forces at Snicker's Gap. They belonged to various regiments, and at the time of their capture were unarmed. In addition, two sutler's wagons were captured, containing a valuable lot of shoes and clothing. One hundred and twenty-six of these prisoners were brought down by the Central train last evening, three took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and one was left in Winchester, too sick to travel. [illegible] of the oath are shoeless and [illegible] their services in that capacity.

Passengers by the train state that a report reached Staunton from Winchester yesterday morning to the effect that Gen. A. P. Hill had had an engagement with the enemy on Wednesday, in which he captured a large number of prisoners and a wagon train of great value, estimated at not less than $200,000.

Along the line of the Rappahannock everything is quiet, and no indications of an advance of the Yankees.

PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, &c.—We learn that Alfred Iverson, late Colonel of 20th N. C. Troops, has been promoted to a Brigadier Generalship, and that John L. Cantwell of 51st has resigned, making Lt. Col. W. A. Allen Colonel, and Major W. McKethan Lt. Colonel of that regiment.

N. C. TROOPS—PROMOTIONS, &c.—Colonel Stephen D. Ramseur, 49th Regiment, promoted to Brigadier General. This promotion makes Lt. Col. Lee M. McAfee Colonel, and Major John A. Fleming Lt. Col. of the 49th.

Col. James H. Lane, 28th regiment, promoted to Brigadier General, which makes Lt. Col. Samuel D. Lowe Colonel, and Major W. J. Montgomery Lt. Col.

Colonel Robert H. Cowan, 15th regiment resigned, making Lt. Col. Thomas J. Purdie Colonel, and Maj. Forny George Lt. Colonel.

We do not know the senior Captains of these regiments who will fill the vacancies in the rank of Major.—*Journal.*

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSON.—The War Correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* writes:

It is not known here what view is taken by the President of the campaign in the West. Various reports have gone out, but all that can be truly said is, that nothing certain is known about it. It is said that unusual interest is manifested just now in regard to the health of Gen. Johnson. The wounded lion had been left to suck his paw in solitude until quiet, recently, but it is now reported that his condition is the subject of frequent inquiries in high quarters. Whether this straw shows which way the wind sets in Kentucky, I leave it to the reader to determine.

Gen. Johnson's health is improving slowly. His physicians say there is an [illegible] one of the lungs to the broken rib, and he is [illegible] subjected to severe treatment in order, if possible, to disengage it.

BRUTAL OUTRAGES.—We extract the following paragraphs from a letter from Nashville, published in the Chattanooga *Rebel*:

"About the time that Gen. Morgan established his headquarters at Hartsville, the war on the part of the Yankees assumed the form of a silk-dress war. One party that turned out returned with fifty-six dresses. An officer who was at Gallatin said to a friend of mine: "I never ran in my life as I did from Morgan at Gallatin, but I paid them for it." "How?" said the lady. "I took four silk dresses from one house." The war has now come down to ladies' under clothing; but let me say right here, it is not the privates alone who have this thieving passion—from General Negley down it is the same thing. I do not believe this army would stay in Nashville, only they expect to do as Gen. Mitchell did—steal themselves rich.

At one place a wretch demanded the ear-rings from a lady's ears. While she was taking one from her right ear, he tore the other from the left. At the house of a gentleman a few miles from Nashville, they went in and found the lady ill, with an infant three weeks old. After taking everything from the house of any consequence, except the bed she lay upon, she asked them please to leave her one cow, as her babe could not live without milk. One of them replied by seizing the nursing bottle and breaking it, and saying it should have neither milk nor bottle.

A Military Road to Cumberland Gap.

Major Ridenour, of the transportation department, is now in that State to assist in securing co-operation in the work of constructing a road to the Cumberland Gap.

Major Ridenour's plan is to construct a road one hundred feet wide, on the most direct practicable route for Lexington, or some point nearer to the Ohio, to Cumberland Gap, and thence to Knoxville, in East Tennessee—the timber to be cleared for three miles on each side, or rather felled, so as to form an easy obstruction to cavalry and guerrilla raids, and to prevent ambuscades.

He suggests the drafting of the able-bodied free colored men of the loyal States, to be employed on the work, and also the employment of all able-bodied contrabands who come within the lines of the United States army; these persons to be put upon the pay roll; compensated according to the kind and amount of labor performed by them, to receive one-third to one-half of their pay monthly, and the balance at the conclusion of the war, together with transportation to such country as they or the government may select for their colonization.

With such a road our armies could at once occupy East Tennessee and the line of communication between Virginia and the Mississippi. Commercially, it would open communication with a grain producing country, and one that is rich in undeveloped mineral resources.

The enterprise meets the approval of distinguished men, without regard to politics, in Kentucky and the Middle and Western States, and there is to be a powerful effort made to put it through under the direction of Major Ridenour.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—A lady correspondent sends the following "simple and effective cure for Diptheria." She has tried it in a great many cases, and feels authorized to speak of its efficacy. It can certainly do no harm, and may save many lives:

Simple and effectual cure for Diptheria.—After bathing the feet, wrap up warm in bed, take a teaspoonful of the tincture of lobelia, and apply an after poultice to the throat, as warm as can be borne. It will afford relief in a short time.

[illegible] the introduction of percussion locks and of rifled barrels, the diminution of the weight carried by the soldier, and, finally, the full development of the soldier's activity, and of the mobility of means of transport. The "double quick," or running step, known as the pas gymnastique, and the bayonet exercise, have been lately greatly to promote the suppleness and [illegible] soldier, and they have been definitely admitted into the regulations of the 17th of April, 1862, as principles of military education. The *pas gymnastique*, which is neither more nor less than a steady moderate run, improves the soldier's wind, and, by practice can be kept up for a long time. It enables bodies of infantry to transfer themselves, in action, to any part of the field where they may be needed in an extremely short time, arriving in good order and in good wind. There can be no doubt of the value of this kind of exercise, but it must manifestly be constantly kept up, in peace time as well as in war, since a few months' discontinuance would materially impair much of the benefit of previous training.

The bayonet drill, by giving the soldier confidence in his weapon, and teaching him to handle it adroitly, furnishes him with a powerful means of attack, as well as a precious means of defence in the case of his finding himself surrounded by his adversaries. Considered finally, as the basis of the instruction of the recruit, the gymnastic exercises and bayonet fencing aid him to get rid of the original awkwardness and want of agility of the peasant who is transformed into a soldier. The two great principles developed are the development of the agility of the soldier, and the mobility of masses which is attained as a result. Thus is all our infantry transformed into light infantry, apt for manœuvre, the which, joined to the national dash (*élan*) of our troops, may produce the greatest results."

The improvements introduced into the army of so bellicose a nation as the French cannot but be of interest, and worthy of noting by all European Powers. The tactics of the French infantry, which, in case of a long and serious war, would be likely to be largely augmented, are of a particularly formidable nature to troops that are not prepared for them, or which do not possess in perfection that calmness and solidity which long service and high discipline alone can completely bestow. And France has always in Africa 40,000 men, whom it would take little more than a change of uniform to convert into Zouaves. A recent writer on the Algerian army made the following remarks on the Zouaves.

"The superiority of French soldiers is in great part to be attributed to the intelligent manner in which they fight. Among them the Zouaves have acquired a special reputation for spontaneity of action; they are the artists of the battle field. The part they play in an engagement necessitates particular qualities; they are specially apt at surprises, *coups de main*, and in those acts of daring which often decide the fate of the day. They are the advanced guard, the heads of columns of an army. Their favorite arm is the bayonet; in musketry they have but moderate confidence; so many balls have whistled harmlessly by them that they despise lead and give the preference to steel. With the bayonet one is surer of the result. The favorite tactics of the Zouaves have been thus summed up by Gen. Cler (a distinguished French officer, who commanded a regiment of Zouaves at the capture of Sebastopol): "They spread themselves in skirmishing order, get as near as possible to the enemy, bewilder him by one or two close volleys, and attack with the bayonet, turning his flanks at the same time."

"Success has almost invariably crowned this manœuvre, although there might be serious objections to it with other men than Zouaves. In fact, when they thus dash forward they are dispersed in disorder, and it seems impossible to rally them in case of an attack by cavalry. But these regiments possess such an intelligence of war, such a surprising rapidity of evolutions, so great an individual solidity, that a line of skirmishers, scattered over a considerable extent of ground, transforms itself into a square in the space of a few minutes. The officers, who have tried their men and know their value, leave them the utmost liberty of action. Instead of thwarting their formidable impetus by uselessly dressing them in line, they content themselves with leading them against the feeblest point of that of the enemy. Moreover, the Zouaves themselves have a particular instinct in recognizing the vulnerable place against which their efforts should be brought to bear."

The Cotton Famine in England.

The following in relation to the cotton famine is from the London "Times:"

STOCKPORT.

There has been a greater increase in destitution in this town during the past week than has previously taken place in the same period since the commencement of the cotton famine. There is an increase during the week of 551 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, and of no fewer than 1,005 persons assisted by the various relief committees. The latter bodies do not now extend assistance to any persons who are in receipt of parochial aid, and it therefore follows from these figures that the increase in the number of persons subsisting on charity in the town within the short period named is, in round numbers, 1,500. As may be gathered from these facts, the state of employment in the town has materially altered for the worse, and from the latest returns issued it appears the number of operatives working full time is 3,570, against 4,148 last week; the number working short time is 7,730 against 8,499 last week; and the number of all unemployed has risen to 9,284 from 7,8[illegible] preceding week.

Taking in connection the members of other trades, it is [illegible] that there are about 10,000 persons at present out of work in the borough, the loss of weekly wages being £7,500. The total number of persons receiving relief, either from the guardians or the relief committees, is 18,807, out of a population by the last census of a little more than 54,000. The expenditure of the Poor Law Guardians is, of course, rapidly increasing, and at the last meeting of the body it was stated that the cost of out-door relief during the week was £207 5s., showing an increase of £35 6s. 2d upon the preceding week. The number of applications for relief was 880, of which 187 were new cases. A new poor-rate of 5s. in the pound was levied on Saturday, which it is thought will last four months, when a further rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound will become necessary. Donations to the funds of the Central Relief committee continue to be received.

To the People of Eastern North Carolina.

The Senate of the Confederate States, at its last session, appointed the undersigned on a committee to procure evidence of the various acts of vandalism, wanton destruction of public and private property, inhumanity to non-combatants, &c., by the enemy.

I earnestly appeal to all having knowledge of such acts to cause affidavits of respectable and reliable witnesses to be taken and forwarded to me at as early a period as practicable.

Parties will be sworn to before a Clerk of a Court of record with his official seal attached, or before a Justice with the certificate of the Clerk of the County Court under seal certifying his official character.

Papers circulating among eastern citizens will please copy.

W. T. DORTCH.

GOLDSBORO', Nov. 14th, 1862.

[illegible] Troops and the [illegible] Convention acted wisely in prohibiting its manufacture until after the 1st of January next—that such action was absolutely required to prevent a great scarcity of grain and consequent suffering among many of our people. When the Convention passed the law prohibiting its manufacture, the grain crops for the present year could not be estimated or determined, although the prospect for full crops of all kinds of grain, at that time, was very favorable. Their action, however, was taken to prevent the distillation of the old grain in the country, and had no reference we think, to the crop which was then growing. It would be difficult to find a person entirely uninterested, who would pronounce that measure wrong, after seeing and knowing the benefits which have resulted from it.

The grain crops of this year having fallen so much short of what they might have been, and the prices at which they are selling, having advanced so greatly, we unhesitatingly say that we consider it the duty of the Legislature to extend the prohibitory law in force now in some manner, and we believe that in so doing, they will carry out the wishes of nine tenths of the people. All the grain in the country will be absolutely required for food, and even were it used for no other purposes, it is feared the supply will not prove sufficient to prevent some suffering and hold out until the next crop is gathered. Whisky can be dispensed with until the war is ended, but bread cannot. The large amount of brandy made this year will surely supply all the necessities that exist or are likely to occur, and certainly if it was necessary and right to stop the manufacture of whisky when grain was comparatively plenty, it is much more so now, when it is scarce and hard to get at best. If a prohibitory law is not passed, there are hundreds who will take advantage of the omission, and obtain the grain by some means or other. In this case it is hard to imagine what times we shall have to endure, but we think we can safely say that what we are passing through now, will be only dim light in comparison to that which is in store for.—*Winston Sentinel.*

A TRUE PATRIOT.—The Western *Sentinel* records the following instance of true patriotism and Christian virtue. We wish that such cases were oftener to be met with:

We learn that the Rev. John Swicegood, a minister of the gospel in the Lutheran Church, and a citizen of Davidson county, is in addition to his ministerial character, a farmer and the owner of a grist mill. This gentleman in defiance of the wicked and selfish spirit of speculation, habitually refuses every other to sell produce for a greater amount than the old prices. Indeed we have it upon good authority, that he retains all his surplus produce for the wives and children of soldiers, and those who are bereft and destitute.

By a course of this kind this good man and true patriot may not extend his fields or increase his stores upon earth, but verily he is winning acres in heaven. And we reckon with small profits and consciousness of doing right, he is far happier than he who gloats upon his thousands, wrenched by extortion and speculation from the pockets of the destitute.

The Negro as a Freeman.

The condition of the "contraband" wherever they have collected during the war, appears to be the same—and said enough it is. A correspondent of the Indianapolis *Gazette* writing from Cairo, gives this account of the negroes, (or menagerie, as he says,) there collected:

While waiting this morning for a boat I concluded to go to the menagerie—a real show, the animals of which are partly caged and partly lying around loose in and about the old barracks over on the banks of the Mississippi. Such a sight! old women and other women, heads as white as wool and more kinky—babies, from a week old all the way up till too big to be babies, all half clad and distressingly dirty—it is the elephant we got in the mule, and now what to do with it is the question. More than two thousand of these wretched beings have been sent here by military authority to prevent starvation. These are "captives of war," most of them having been abandoned by their former masters, in and about Corinth, Iuka, and Bolivar. Some are from Curtis's operations.—They have fallen into our hands in spite of our military policy to preserve the status of slavery, and their numbers are daily increasing. There is a great demand in this State for men to gather the corn and cut the winter weeds so great that Northern Illinois is complaining that the farmers in Southern Illinois gobble up all the best as fast as they come. Men are here every day for hands.

Wishing to get into the notion of the darkies, I passed among them as an Illinois farmer, my army [illegible] answering a capital purpose in the game. I proceed to hire a man. "Dun no, sah. Where you want me to go? What you gim'se?" Going up to the ugliest woman I saw, I proposed to her. "Can't go, sah! I's got four babies!" "Well I'll take your babies" "But I'se got a husband"—"Well, I'll take your husband, too." "But dar's old granny, I can't leave her." "Why, can't you go, too, granny?" "O, master, I'a in hopes some days it will please de good Lord to give me back to old mussa." I tried a dozen or more, and found underlying the hopes of most of them was an ultimate return to their native land. The one refrain was—

"Oh, carry me back to old Virginny."

Their local attachment is unquenchable, and they seem utterly unreconciled to separate the families. An over sanguine friend of mine, a physician, spoke to me the other day to procure a suitable boy for him, who, after serving a reasonable time as hostler, could be put to the science of physicing. I concluded to get the boy here; but you ought to have seen the whites of their eyes and their ivory [illegible] at the proposal studying to be a doctor. The bursting of a bomb-shell would hardly have produced greater consternation. The facts here and the facts every where bid us look the subject fairly in the face. Until the time comes when these can return to their homes in peace and freedom, they must be managed here, and to do this some system of apprenticeship must be adopted. These creatures have neither the intelligence nor the integrity necessary to contracting wisely for their own labor. One man asked $15 per month the year round, another $20, and another $5.

And yet philanthropist—so called—desire to turn free, and thus deprive them of their natural protection and shelter, four millions of just such beings, bringing desolation upon both whites and blacks.

FROM THE TEXAS COAST.—The *Courier* learns by a private letter to a gentleman of Natchez, from Lavaca, Texas, of a late date, that the Captain of the blockaders and six or seven of his men had been taken prisoners, and sent to Corpus Christi, the very place he had so long been bombarding and could not conquer. The same letter confirms the reported arrival in a Texan port of two vessels with powder, medicines, etc. It is said they took out cargoes of cotton on their return trips.

[illegible] The Daily Progress establishment, as well as all other property that I possessed, by the disaster, the publication of the paper, under the management, was necessarily suspended. It will also be remembered by the friends of the paper and the public that I published a card to that effect in the Dispatch a few days after the conflagration of Newbern—promising [illegible] the paper as regularly as possible at least as the material destroyed could be made to do so, but a combination of unfavorable circumstances have prevented my doing so until the present time. When Newbern fell I was in very bad health and in the camp, and being prostrated for several months I could do nothing towards reviving the paper. In July, however, I resigned my position in the army, after being assured by Surgeons that I was, physically, unable to discharge camp or field duty, and since that time have been succeeding in my efforts to get the paper again under way.

Promises as to what course the *Progress* will pursue—what measures it will advocate or oppose, or with what party it will affiliate—would be perfectly superfluous here. What The Daily Progress was in Newbern, from September 1st, 1858, to March 13th 1862, it will be here—a bold and fearless *Independent Newspaper*. It will belong to no clique, or party, but will fearlessly discharge its duty to the public regardless of consequences.

My arrangements for publication in the City of Raleigh, are, of course, not permanent; for when the war is over, or the enemy effectually driven out of Newbern, I shall return, with other wanderers, to my home, to labor again for and among a people that have done more for me than any other, and to whom I am affectionately attached by the most intimate social and business ties. The publication of the *Progress* will be continued here, probably, until the war is over, provided the Yankees do not again compel us to "change our base," and I promise the public to exert whatever of talent and energy I possess to make it worthy of the approbation and patronage of the intelligence and refinement of the Metropolis and the people of the whole State.

As to the name of the paper, I think whatever of reputation or value that attaches to it is mine, and I shall not surrender it. The enemy have stolen and appropriated my presses, type, &c., but they cannot steal the name of the paper. The "*Newbern Daily Progress*," that they issue, is a bogus, illegitimate concern, and THE DAILY PROGRESS, issued by the original founder and proprietor, is the real and legitimate journal.

The Telegraphic and other arrangements which I have made, and shall make, will render the *Progress* equal to any of the Dailies of the Confederacy, and I solicit the scrutiny, criticism, and *patronage* of the public.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh, Nov. 11, 1862.

The Recent Northern Elections.

The New York *Herald*, of the 7th instant, has an interesting editorial giving an analytical view of the recent elections, and foreshadowing in some very significant speeches the policy of the Democratic or Conservative party.

The conclusions of this article as to the political complexion of the next Congress are as follows:

Conservatives,	101
Republicans,	83
Conservative majority,	18

The *Herald* persistently says the idea that the Democrats elected to the next Congress should hold a Convention to define their views, and publish to the world authoritatively the meaning of the late elections.

The plain suggestions of this and other articles of the *Herald* are, that the recent Democratic triumphs should be made the early occasion of laying the foundation of a Union party in the South. It is not improbable that if these suggestions are followed the Democratic party of the North will ere long offer a plan for the reconstruction of the Union, based possibly upon the *exclusion of the New England States*, the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, and whatever other concessions might cath the superficial views of people of the South. The hints of such an experiment upon the South are quite plain in recent outgivings of the Northern press.

The *Herald* indicates the policy of at once "relieving the people of the South of all delusions and false impressions as to the spirit and purposes of the conservative North." It thinks that the recent Democratic triumphs are forerunners of some great and beneficial enterprise; but it is careful to say that "they do not invoke a treaty of peace upon any other basis than the integrity of the Union."—*Examiner.*

DEATH OF A BRIGADIER-GENERAL.—Brigadier General ALLISON NELSON, C. S. A., died near Little Rock, Ark., on the 9th ult. He was formerly Mayor of Atlanta, Ga., and for several years a member of the Georgia Legislature. He served with distinction in the Mexican war.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Polk was in this city on Saturday.

DONATIONS FOR THE [illegible].—Many persons in the State are ready to [illegible] what they can spare in clothing, shoes, blankets, &c., for the benefit of the soldiers. North-Carolina provided they can be [illegible] certain that the articles [illegible] will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North-Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeans, linseys, leather, shoes, socks, carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the Colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captain's districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportation and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages, bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended, naming the company and regiment, and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the Captain of their district, or to a special Agent, by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain J. F. Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers, or for hospitals, must be carefully directed, and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, N. C.

Nov. 11, 1862.—tf